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Species that bathe by dipping are the Warbling Vireo, King Bird, Kingfisher, Purple Martin and Barn Swallow.

The Warbling Vireo flies from a perch near the water, dips once and then flies back to the perch. This performance is repeated twice. The bird then preens its plumage. The writer witnessed this bathing process but once. Further observations may show some variation in this vireo's method of bathing.

Somewhat like the Warbling Vireo, the Kingbird may fly from a perch and dip twice or thrice, but it does not return to the perch until after the last dipping. Or the bird may be flying over the water when it will suddenly dip three times and then continue its flight. These facts were obtained from two observations. Is a similar method of bathing common to all flycatchers?

The Purple Martin bathes while flying over the water. To watch a number of them, late in the afternoon as they come from a long flight, dipping again and again and splashing the water, is one of the prettiest sights one may see in bird-life. This method of bathing is, doubtless, common to the swallow family.

The Kingfisher, whose well-known habit of striking the surface of water in obtaining small fish for food, incidentally does its bathing at the same time. Usually the bird makes but one effort to catch a fish, but occasionally two dips are taken before returning to a perch.

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## A NEW GUTIERREZIA FROM OREGON.

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BY J. LUNELL.

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### *Gutierrezia ionensis* sp. nov.

De summo caudice valido, 4 cm. longo, ligneo, rami numerosi graciles, sed rigidi, 1-1.5 dm. longi, vel 1-10 capitula gerentes vel steriles, axillis foliorum dimidia partis inferioris gemmis glutinosis vestitis, exeunt, rami omnes tempestivi una cum involucris et foliis insigniter glutinosi. Folia lineari-filiformia, 2.5-4 cm. longa, 1 mm. lata vel minus, 1-nervia. Capitula solitaria ramulos fastigiatos vel inflexos terminantia, inflorescentiam apice plano paucicapitatam, 1-2.5 cm. altam, in extremitatibus summis ramorum definitam formantia. Glomeruli capitulorum 3-5 sessilium vel subsessilium absentes. Involucra turbinata, 5-6 mm. alta vel in

plantis permaturis fortasse altiora. Bracteae involucri longae, apicibus viridibus conspicuis.

The root with a stout ligneous crown, 4 cm. long, from which rises a number of slender, but stiff, branches, 1-1.5 dm. long, either bearing 1-10 heads or sterile, with glutinous buds in the leaf-axils of the lower half, all the branches of the season including involucre and leaves being remarkably glutinous. Leaves linear-filiform, 2.5-4 cm. long, 1 mm. broad or less, 1-nerved. Heads solitary at the ends of fastigiate or inflexed branchlets forming a flat-topped, few-headed inflorescence which is 1-2.5 cm. high and confined to the uppermost ends of the branches. The disposition with some other species of forming glomerules of 3-5 sessile or subsessile heads does not occur in this species. Involucre turbinate, 5 a 6 mm. high or probably higher in well matured plants (the type plant being quite young, with buds comparatively large). Involucral bracts long, with conspicuous green tips. Disk and ray flowers 3-6 of each kind.

Collected by the writer on July 16, 1903, east of Ione, Morrow County, Oregon, on arid plains among *Artemisia tridentata* and *Chrysothamnus pumilus*.

Leeds, North Dakota.

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#### OUR SONG BIRDS.—V.

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BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

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##### TOWHEE.

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.

One of the most pleasing woodland sounds is the song of the Towhee. It is the pure quality of the tones, rather than any great variety, that makes the Towhee's song so agreeable. From April to September, the notes may be heard in woods where there is some undergrowth.

##### HERMIT THRUSH.

*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*.

What a pity it is that this gifted singer keeps most of his matchless song for sojourners in our northern forests. Just before leaving, after a protracted stay in spring, the Hermit Thrush will give us just enough of his song to make us wish we could hear more.